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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/774,057 Examiner SOLOMON BEZUAYEHU	REYNOLDS ET AL.  Art Unit 2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2010.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/21/2010 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In this case, the phrase "retrying (calling again) the email address"; it's unclear as to how one would be able to make a voice call to email address.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1-2, and 4, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), and further in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529).

Regarding claim 1, Tesink teaches about receiving an indication that a notification message should be delivered to a plurality of recipients [Para. 31, 34, receiving notification event]; identifying (retrieving) contact information for the plurality of recipients [Para. 31, retrieving list of recipients information]; initiating outbound packetized calls to more than one of the plurality of recipients, the first call placed to a first telephone address associated with the first recipient [Para. 32, 31,]; Determining whether a first recipient of the plurality of recipients answers a first call of the outbound packetized call [Para. 30, and 31] and when the first recipient answers the first call, delivering the message during the first call via the multicast agent/notification system (multicast server) [Para. 23 and 31; calling the participants by call processor and communicate the participant to the notification processor]; and delivering a message with the multicast server (agents) [Para. 31 and 32];

However, Tesink doesn't explicitly teach about connecting to the server, when the call is answered, retrying using a second telephone number that is different than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address,

Kvache teach about connecting to the server when the call is answered (passing control to service feature controller), retrying using a second telephone number that is different (alternative) than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address (identifying the number of time to retry the call; which means, it will stop trying after the identified number of time has been tried. [Col. 9, lines 37-48, lines 56-67, claim 33, figs. 2, 3, 10, and related description],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Tesink to connect to the server, retrying using a second telephone number that is different than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address, feature as taught by Kvache; because the modification gives the service provider flexibility as to when and how to deliver the message.

Regarding claim 2, Tesink teaches about disconnecting from the first call and indicating successful delivery of the message to the first recipient [Para. 33, and 47].

Regarding claim 4, Teskink teaches about maintaining a list of users to be notified in response to receipt of a given indicator [Para. 4, 25, and 26]; determining that the received indication is the given indicator and using the list of users to identify contact information for the plurality of recipients [Para. 9, 15, 18, 26, 29 , 43 and 44].

7. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529) and in further view of Koser et al. (Pub. No. 20070127707).

Regarding claim 3, Tesink teaches about communicating a specialized incoming call signal (ring pattern) to the customer premise equipment [Para. 29];

However, Tesink and Kvanche do not explicitly teach about recognizing that the customer premise equipment ring tone functionality,

Koser teaches about recognizing (determining) that customer premise equipment associated with the first call comprises specialized ring tone functionality based on user's subscription [Para. 116 and 119],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to further modify Tesink and Kvanche to recognize ring capability of the end device, feature as taught by Koser; because the modification enable service provider reduce load on the network by eliminating

unnecessary transmission of special ring-tone signal to a device that is not capable of receiving.

8. Claims 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529) and further in view of Archer (Pub. No. US 20040125931).

Regarding claim 5, Teskink teaches about making an outgoing call [Para. 31 and 32],

However, Teskink and Kvache don't explicitly teach that the call is a VoIP call,

Archer teaches about making a phone call over the internet (VoIP call) [Para. 11, 15, 29, 43 and 44],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink, and Kvache to make a Voip call, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service providers to provide service with cheaper monthly payment.

Regarding claim 6, Teskink, Kvache ,and Archer do not specifically disclose making a call to over a hundred pluralities of recipients. However Teskink, Kvache, and Archer do disclose making multiple calls simultaneously over the internet as discussed in claims 1 and 5. Furthermore it has been held that change in size involves only ordinary skill in the art. See In re Rose, 220 F.2d 459, 105 USPQ

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237 (CCPA 1955) or In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make a phone call over a hundred recipients simultaneously, since change in size involves only routine skill in the art.

Regarding claim 7, Teskink, Kvache, and Archer do not specifically disclose a voip switch ha a simultaneous connection limit, further wherein the more than one of the plurality of recipients comprises a number of recipients greater than 75% of the simultaneous connection limit. However Teskink, Kvache, and Archer do disclose making multiple calls simultaneously over the internet using a server (Voip switch) as discussed in claims 1 and 5. Furthermore it has been held that change in size involves only ordinary skill in the art. See In re Rose, 220 F.2d 459, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955) or In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to set the number connection limit, for recipients greater than 75% of the connection limits, since change in size involves only routine skill in the art.

Regarding claim 8, Tesink teaches about disconnecting from the first call and indicating successful delivery of the message to the called party [Para. 33, and 47].

Regarding claim 9, Tesinks teaches about the contact information comprising a telephone number for each of the plurality of recipients [Para. 4, 25, and 26],

However, Teskink, and Kvache, do not explicitly teach about Voip telephone numbers

Archer teaches about a call list including internet telephones number [Para. 9 and 29],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink, Rao, and Kirkpatrick to include a Voip telephone number in the list, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service provider to save resources by reducing number of notification.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529) and further in view of Shenefiel (Pub. No. US 20050135383).

Regarding claims 10, Teskink, and Kvache do not explicitly teach about selecting and playing a .WAV file,

However, Shenefiel teaches about playing an .WAV file representing the message [Para. 39],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to further modify Teskink, and Kvache to play a .WAV file representing the message, feature as taught by Shenefiel; because the modification enable service provider to provide a better quality message system.

10. Claims 11, 13, 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Archer

(Pub. No. US 20040125931) and further in view of Kirkpatrick (Patent No. US 6792094).

Regarding claim 11, Tesink teaches a memory (database) maintaining contact information for a collection of subscribers to be notified in response to a given notification signal, the collection of subscribers comprising a user and the contact information comprising a telephone number for the first user [Para. 4, 25, and 26]; a network interface operable to receive the given notification signal and to output a trigger signal in response to receipt of the given notification signal [Para. 20, 22, and 23]; a message to be played to the collection of subscribers in response to receipt of the given notification signal [Col. 30]; a switch (call processor responsive to the trigger signal and operable to support a plurality of simultaneous connections, the switch further operable to initiate communication (calls) to a plurality of users in the collection of subscribers for first recipient comprising a landline telephone number [Para. 23, 31- 33]; connecting (communicating) the call to a multicast server (agent/notification processor) [Para. 23 and 31; calling the participants by call processor and communicate/connect the participant to the notification processor]; and delivering a message with the multicast server (agents) [Para. 31 and 32]; a notification received mechanism operable to determine whether the first user receives a communication answers the give call [Para. 30, and 31]; delivering a message with the multicast server (agents) when the first user answers the give call [Para. 30-32];

However, Teskink does not explicitly teach about voice over IP telephone call,

Archer teaches about a server (VoIP switch) making an outbound VoIP call to multiple destinations and terminating the rest of the connection when it recognizes that one of the connections (first call) has been answered [Para. 44-48] and call list includes internet telephones number [Para. 9 and 29],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink to make VoIP call, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service provider to save resources by reducing number of notification repeatedly.

Teskink and Archer don't explicitly teach about retrying via contact information (telephone number),

Kirkpatrick teaches about placing a call in predetermined time interval and stop placing call when the number of calls satisfy the threshold, [Col. 8, line 20-Col.9 line 11],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to further modify Teskink and Archer to placing a call in predetermined time interval and stop placing call when a number of calls satisfy the threshold, feature as taught by Kirkpatrick; because the modification enable the caller to save time by reducing the time spend attempting to reach the called party.

Regarding claim 13, Teskink teaches about delivering a special ring patter to recipients [Para. 29, it is inherent that delivering a signal operable to initiate sending of a ring voltage to deliver a special ringing patter].

Regarding claim 14 and 15, Teskink teaches about notify list comprising the collection of subscribers to be notified in response to the given notification signal (first wave) and a second collection of subscribers to be notified in response to a second notification signal (second wave), wherein the network interface is further operable to receive the second notification signal and to output a second trigger signal in response to receipt of the second notification signal [Para. 32].

Regarding claim 16, Teskink teaches about the given notification signals comprises an Emergency Alert System notification [Para. 67, 44, and 26].

Regarding claim 17, Teskink teaches about a call log engine operable to track a metric associated with message delivery to the collection of subscribers (maintaining the delivery status of the collection of subscribers), the call log engine further operable to initiate a retry signal directing the VoIP switch to retry a call to a given subscriber [See fig. 3, Step. 310, 308 and 25,33; "have all recipients in the specified recipient list been contacted?" when the answer is "no" go to "configure the call processor to deliver the message to a set of Recipients in the recipient list again"].

Regarding claim 18, Teskink teaches about a specialized ring tone signal (special ring pattern signal) communicated to customer premise equipment operable to play a specialized ring tone that identifies an incoming call as an attempt to deliver the message [Para. 29, 45].

Regarding claim 19, Teskink doesn't explicitly teach having a modem providing a portion of a link,

Archer teaches about a broadband (cable) modem providing at least a portion of a link communicatively coupling the VoIP switch (server) to a piece of customer premises equipment [Para. 54, 72],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink to use a broadband modem to provide a connection link, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service provider to save resources by reducing number of notification repeatedly .

Regarding claim 20, Teskink teaches about the contact information further comprising of an SMS [Para. 55, 56, 50-4, 6, 41, 43, and fig. 6].

11. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teskink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Archer (Pub. No. US 20040125931) and further in view of Kirkpatrick (Patent No. US 6792094) and Brownrigg et al. (Pub. No. US 20060098576).

Regarding claim 12, Teskink, Archer , and Teskink do not explicitly teach about the VoIP switch is operable to communicatively couple to a plurality of the subscribers across links comprising twisted pair wiring,

However, Brownrigg teaches about the VoIP switch (server) is operable to communicatively couple to a plurality of the subscribers across links comprising twisted pair wiring [Para. 7],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to further modify Teskink, Archer , and Tesink to couple a Voip switch to plurality of subscriber using twisted pair wiring, feature as taught by Brownrigg; because the modification enable service provider to provide quality service.

12. Claims 21-24, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529) and further in view of Archer (Pub. No. US 20040125931).

Regarding claims 21, Tesink teaches about maintaining a collection of contact information (callable) including telephone numbers [Para. 4]; creating a notification (call) list comprising at least one telephone number from the collection of contact information[Para. 4]; associating the notification (call) list with an event trigger [Para. 8, 5 and 6, during a notification event, initiator chooses a recipients list associated with the event]; saving (storing) a file representing a message (text or audio) to be played to the call list in response to receipt of the event trigger [Para. 29 and 30]; in response to receipt of the event trigger, initiating a first call to a first one telephone number of the first recipient on the notification (call) list [Para. 31 and 32]; when the fist call is answered, delivering (communicating) the message [Para. 30-31]; and communicating (delivering) the message in connection with the answered first

call [Para. 30-34; when the message is playing to the recipient, the signal is communicating with the answered call],

Tesink doesn't explicitly teach about connecting to the server, when the call is answered, retrying using a second telephone number that is different than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address,

However, Kvache teach about connecting to the server when the call is answered (passing control to service feature controller), retrying using a second telephone number that is different (alternative) than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address (identifying the number of time to retry the call "predetermined/threshold"; which means, it will stop trying after the identified number of time has been tried. [Col. 9, lines 37-48, lines 56-67, claim 33, figs. 2, 3, 10, and related description],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Tesink to connect to the server, retrying using a second telephone number that is different than the first telephone number, and stop retrying if the message is successfully delivered or after trying the alternative contact address, feature as taught by Kvache; because the modification gives the service provider flexibility as to when and how to deliver the message.

Teskink and Kvache do not explicitly teach about IP multicast server and Voip telephone numbers,

However, Archer teaches about a server (IP multicast server) making an outbound call to multiple destinations and terminating the rest of the connection when it recognizes that one of the connections (first call) has been answered [Para. 43-48] and call list includes internet telephones number [Para. 9 and 29],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink and Kvache to perform multicast message delivery using IP multicast server, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service provider to save resources by reducing number of notification repeatedly.

Regarding claim 22, Tesink teaches about creating a second call list (fire fighters list and police notification list) comprising the at least one VoIP telephone number from the collection and associating/designating the second notification (call) list with a different event trigger [Para. 26-29].

Regarding claim 23, Tesink teaches about creating the notification (call) list based at least partially on a geographic location of a telephone station associated with the telephone number [Para. 28, 49],

However, Teskink and Kvache do not explicitly teach about voice over IP telephone call,

Archer teaches about a server (VoIP switch) making an outbound VoIP call to multiple destinations and terminating the rest of the connection when it recognizes that one of the connections (first call) has been answered [Para. 44-48] and call list includes internet telephones number [Para. 9 and 29],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to modify Teskink and Kanche to make VoIP call, feature as taught by Archer; because the modification enable service provider to save resources by reducing number of notification repeatedly.

Regarding claim 24, Tesink teaches about creating the notification (call) list based at least partially on a group affiliation (police department or fire fighters) of a user associated with the VoIP telephone number [Para. 26-29].

Regarding claim 26, Tesink teaches initiating presentation of an administrator interface (control interface) to a remote party [Para. 41 and 42]; receiving via the administrator (management) interface a request to create (entering) a second notification (call) list and creating the second notification list [Para. 41 and 42]; and associating the second notification list with a different event trigger [Para. 40-42 and 49].

13. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesink et al. (Pub. No. US 20040225733), in view of Kvache et al. (Patent No. US 7499529) and further in view of Archer (Pub. No. US 20040125931).

Regarding claims 10 and 25, Teskink, Kvache, and Archer, and Kirkpatrick do not explicitly teach about selecting and playing a .WAV file,

However, Shenefiel teaches about playing an .WAV file representing the message [Para. 39],

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of this invention was made, to further modify Teskink, Kcache, and Archerand to play a .WAV file representing the message, feature as taught by Shenefiel; because the modification enable service provider to provide a better quality message system.

### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SOLOMON BEZUAYEHU whose telephone number is (571)270-7452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 a.m-4 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, FAN TSANG can be reached on 571-272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MD S ELAHEE/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2614

/SOLOMON BEZUAYEHU/

Examiner, Art Unit 2614